

but the final healing of the wound is slow, and the foot still discolours on being subjected to pressure.

The gold chloride was not injected.

BOMBAY,  
September, 1931.

W. T. E. HUFFAM.

## XXII.—TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE

We have been interested in the treatment of the bites of the American poisonous snakes and during the last four years, the death-rate has decreased by about 100 a year. We attribute this success to—

(1) Reduction of the amount of venom absorbed by Mechanical Suction, 20 minutes an hour, 15 hours.

(2) Neutralizing the venom in the circulation with anti-venine (a polyvalent serum) in repeated doses until neurotoxic symptoms disappear.

(3) Treat shock.

(4) Replace the blood destroyed by the venom by blood transfusion, saline or glucose solutions intravenously and by protoblysis.

We have had remarkable success in serious cases by persistent treatment. We have had cases live after the pulse stopped for many hours—in the case of a soldier for 24 hours and a woman for 19 hours. We have had great success with Mechanical Suction in rattlesnake bites and use a rubber bulb made by Fleck Headrick Co., 521 North Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, in the field or an aspirator in the hospital. See 'Mechanical Treatment of Rattle Snake Venom Poisoning' by Dudley Jackson, M.D. and W. T. Harrison, Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 16, 1928 and *Treatment of Snake Bite* by Dudley Jackson, *Southern Medical Journal*, July 1929, and *First Aid Treatment for Snake Bite* in the *Texas State Journal of Medicine*, July 1927. I also have articles in the same numbers.

THE STABLES,  
NAROTON, CONN., U.S.A.,  
July 15, 1931.

M. L. CRIMMINS,  
Col., U.S. Army, Ret.

## XXIII. SNAKES ON THE BARSİ LIGHT RAILWAY (DECCAN).

The Barsi Light Railway extends from Miraj in the south-western corner of the Bombay Deccan to Latur in the northern part of Hyderabad, covering an area 203 miles long on the Deccan plateau between the river Kistna in the south-west and the Godavari's tributary, the Manjra in the north-east. It is throughout a fairly uniform country with an average altitude of 1,600 to 2,200 ft. With the exception of a tract north-east of Miraj, between the stations Athni Road and